

DEFENCE PLAN OF CASEMENT IS SHOWN AT TRIAL

Will Contend He Intended to Fight Ulster, Not Against King.

SAYS "NOT GUILTY" ON TREASON CHARGE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 26.—Blinded by the hatred of this country as malignant in quality as it was sudden this prisoner played a desperate hazard. He played and lost, and now forfeit is claimed.

In these words Attorney-General Sir Frederick E. Smith summed up his outline of the charges against Sir Roger Casement at the opening of the latter's trial this morning in the High Court of Justice on the charge of high treason, Viscount Reading presiding.

Casement, pale faced and neatly attired, was in his whole appearance and manner the very reverse of the squalid and unkempt figure he presented in the preliminary hearing in the Bow street police court. His voice was firm as he pleaded "Not guilty," and his manner courteous and confident throughout.

The shadow of death as a traitor which has hung over him since his arrest on April 25, on the west coast of Ireland, where his gun running expedition from Germany for the Irish rebels was frustrated at the eleventh hour, lowered ominously as the opening proceedings went on.

Plan of the Defence.
The defence, which had successfully concealed its contemplated course, showed its hand when, upon the conclusion of the Crown's preliminary outline of its case, witnesses for the prosecution were examined and heckled by Sir Roger's counsel.

It became evident that the defence intends to insist that Sir Roger's work in Germany was carried on purely in behalf of the Irish for the betterment of his native land, that his attempt to form an Irish brigade among the British prisoners in Germany was merely a plan to organize a Nationalist force to fight the Ulsterites.

This line of defence, however, received a severe blow on the opening day of the trial during the testimony of military witnesses who heard Casement's speech and pleas in the German prison camps. Casement's counsel repeatedly endeavored to pin the witnesses to a statement that the prisoner promised to land volunteers from Germany in Ireland only after the end of the war, but every witness denied this and insisted that the brigade was to be landed after the first German naval victory.

It is impossible to predict the defence against the charge in connection with Casement's landing from a German submarine. The impression was prevalent after the day's proceedings that the defence faces an almost impossible task and cannot avert the death penalty for the crime which the Attorney-General called "the gravest known to English law."

Casement has undergone a complete transformation since his appearance in the Bow street police court. He was faultlessly attired in a braided morning coat, and his beard was carefully trimmed.

The prisoner failed to display the slightest interest in the proceedings. During the afternoon he fell fast asleep in the dock, where three guards surrounded him. This attitude was entirely different from the careful attention he showed in the Bow street hearings at every step in the proceedings, making copious notes of the testimony of every witness at that time. The whole testimony in the Bow street hearings will be gone over.

Today's session was one of unusual solemnity even in a British court. The highest lights of the English bar were assembled. Half a dozen rows of benches were filled with barristers in white wigs and black gowns and a corps of newspaper correspondents.

"The King Against Casement."

As soon as the Lord Chief Justice, Viscount Reading, and Justices Avey and Horridge, in scarlet robes and powdered wigs, had taken their seats—it was 10.30 o'clock—the clerk called out "The King versus Sir Roger Casement," and the historic trial was under way.

Among the spectators who filled the small gallery were a number of prominent persons. In a small balcony over the prisoner's dock were half a dozen women, among them the wife of the Lord Chief Justice.

Flanked by a policeman, Sir Roger Casement entered with firm step, bowed to the Justices, Viscount Reading returning the salutation, walked straight to the iron railing in front of the court, calmly leaned against it with folded arms and listened to the long indictment read by the clerk.

"Guilty or not guilty?" was the question then put to the prisoner. Sir Roger bowed and started to murmur something. Every head bent intently forward in effort to hear what he was saying, but his words were inaudible. They were interrupted by his chief counsel, Alexander Sullivan of Dublin, who jumped to his feet to argue that the indictment read was "no offence known to the law," none of the acts charged having been committed in any territory under the jurisdiction of the King. The court, after a brief consultation, ruled that such objection could be made after the hearing without prejudice to the prisoner.

Pleads "Not Guilty."

This ruling was followed by Casement's clear voiced, firm risk of "Not guilty." Then came the selection of the jurors. The first man called from the panel wore a khaki band in his coat sleeve, designating him as attested for the army and waiting for the call into service. He was rejected by the defence. Another man with khaki band was excused. He was called for service in the army for July 8. Both sides made a number of preliminary challenges.

At length eleven jurors had been seated in the box. The selection of the twelfth juror proved the greatest difficulty of the day. More than a dozen were challenged by the defence "for cause." One man was rejected by the prosecution expressly for no other reason than because his name was John Scanlon. After much wrangling the jury was completed.

A cluster of laughter went through the spectators' ranks when one juror, Samuel Saunders, took his oath with his hat on. Saunders is a Jew. His insistence upon the custom of the religion was requested, but he had to repeat his oath because he held the Testament in his left hand instead of the right. Middle aged men, most of them small, merchants and clerks, compose the jury.

The Attorney-General's opening address in behalf of the Government was free from invective or superlatives. It was an objective outline of the Crown's case, marked by an almost chivalrous acknowledgment of Casement's good qualities and of the services he rendered his country in an official capacity. The traitorous acts charged against the

prisoner were set forth in sharp, unparaphrased style, but there was no spite or cynicism in the address, although some of the points referred to gave excellent opportunity for both sides, for instance, the matter of Sir Roger's pension, upon the receipt of which the prisoner insisted as late as October, 1914, according to the prosecutor.

"I hope," concluded the Attorney-General, "I have outlined the facts without any exaggeration or distortion. Sir Frederick said he left for the jury to decide. He reviewed Casement's public career, referring to him as 'an able, cultivated man, not, as others have been, a life-long rebel against England and that for which she stands.' The Attorney-General asserted that Casement had honestly earned his pension and that the subject would not be referred to if it was not for 'the sinister activities the prisoner thought compatible with the receipt of a pension from this country.'"

His Thanks for Knighthood.

In praising the public services of Sir Roger, the prosecutor mentioned Casement's letter to Sir Edward Grey, written in 1911, expressing his gratitude for being knighted, the letter, the Attorney-General said, "of a mature man, written almost in the terms of a courtier. It was a puzzle to the Crown, its spokesman added, what had occurred between that time and 1914, when the prisoner 'became a friend of Germany and an enemy of England in her hour of need.'"

Sir Frederick then referred to Casement's original journey to Germany which can be justified or reconciled with his professional allegiance. I hope his counsel will present it.

After Government officials had testified to Sir Roger's record in the consular service and his receipt of a pension of £121 (£210) a retirement, soldiers who knew of Casement's activities in German prison camps were examined. The first finding of the proposed nature of the defence came when the prisoner's counsel attempted to draw from Private John Cronin of Cork, a Munster Fusilier, who knew Casement in the German prison camp of Limburg, that the proposed Irish brigade was to fight the Ulsterites and was to be landed in Ireland after the war.

Point in Casement's Favor.

Cronin admitted that he did not hear Casement say specifically the brigade was to fight England.

The witness added that Casement had told the prisoners they were to fight "for Ireland" and would be taken over by Germany when a sea battle. He added he had seen Casement in Cork in 1913 at a meeting for organizing the Irish Volunteers.

Similar testimony was given by Daniel O'Brien, another Irish soldier. This witness asserted that the rations of prisoners who refused to join Casement's brigade were cut down, but on cross-examination admitted that the rations of all prisoners were cut down at the same time, regardless of their nation.

Corporal John Robinson, another witness, admitted that Casement had made it plain that the brigade was to fight "in Ireland and nowhere else," but later added that Sir Roger had made it equally plain the brigade's purpose was to "free Ireland from England."

John Seal, another soldier, said Casement had mentioned fighting the British and the Russians. When pressed for details the witness said he could not remember the names of any of his comrades who had heard this statement.

Michael Hussey, a Curraghmore laborer, the last witness before adjournment was taken, was called by the Crown to testify to Casement's connection with the Sinn Féin rebellion. He merely testified to seeing lights at sea off Tralee on the night before Casement's landing.

The trial will be continued tomorrow.

Dinner to Gen. Hamilton.

The executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic League will give a dinner to Gen. Henry DeWitt Hamilton at the National Democratic Club tomorrow night. Gen. Hamilton is to have charge of the military training camp at New City, which is to be known as Camp Wilson.

ENGLISH UNIONISTS MAY KILL HOME RULE

Further Resignations From Cabinet Expected—Bonar Law With Carson.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 27 (Tuesday).—The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent emphasizes the importance of the revolt of the English Unionists against the proposed Irish settlement notwithstanding its acceptance by Sir Edward Carson and his followers. He says: "Lord Lansdowne may follow Lord Selborne in resigning from the Cabinet. Walter Long is doubtful, but may remain in the government. Much depends on the attitude of Bonar Law, who, it is believed, will continue to support Sir Edward Carson. The Cabinet will meet today to discuss the position before the expected statement of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons."

A full meeting of the Unionist party has been called for today to discuss the situation. Bonar Law will preside. In the meantime Premier Asquith is conferring privately with some of the leading Unionist revolters. Representatives of southern and western Irish Unionists visited the Unionist Minister (Bonar Law) yesterday, and submitted strong objections to the proposed settlement. It is understood that the Premier will receive them today.

REDMOND FIRM.

Presides at Meeting Approving Ulster Nationalists.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
DUBLIN, June 26.—A meeting of Nationalist members of Parliament today, over which John Redmond presided, adopted a resolution with two dissenting votes approving the decision of the Ulster Nationalists to agree to the truncated home rule scheme and rejoining David Lloyd George's plan.

Another resolution protesting that the Government was still holding men arrested in the rebellion, who, according to the resolution, were innocent, was adopted unanimously.

Revolt Death Total 340.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 26.—It is officially stated that 114 soldiers, sailors and policemen and 224 civilians were killed in the Dublin outbreak.

KARLSRUHE RAID KILLED 110.

French Aviators' Victims Were Holiday Seekers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
AMSTERDAM, via London, June 26.—The French air raid on Karlsruhe on June 22 coincided with the festival of Corpus Christi, and the streets were more filled with people than usual; the recreation grounds were crowded. The approach of the aircraft was not seen notwithstanding the sharp lookout, owing to the clouds of mist. Suddenly bombs began to drop at 3.19 in the afternoon. The raiders became visible through powerful glasses. They hovered above the city for a quarter of an hour.

The material damage was not very great, but there was terrible mortality, 30 men, 5 women and 75 children being killed, and 48 men, 20 women and 79 children being injured. Many are severely hurt that they are likely to die.

SINK AUSTRIAN TRANSPORTS.

Italians Send Vessels Laden With Troops to Bottom.

Rome, June 26.—Two Austrian transports, laden with troops, arms and ammunition have been sunk in the port of Durazzo by the Italians.

HEAR WILLCOX WILL BE NEW CHAIRMAN

Republicans Told Hughes Wants New York Man Selected.

CHOICE WINS APPROVAL

There was a persistent rumor in political circles yesterday that Charles E. Hughes had definitely decided to urge the selection of William R. Willcox of this city for chairman of the Republican National Committee and that this choice had been approved by a majority of members of the sub-committee, headed by W. Murray Crane, and many of the national committeemen who had been urging Frank H. Hitchcock for the place.

It was rumored last night that the selection of Mr. Willcox might be officially announced within a day or two and certainly before the end of this week. The same report had it that Joseph B. Keating, former national committeeman from Indiana, would be vice-chairman in charge of the branch headquarters in Chicago, and that Ralph E. Williams, Oregon member of the committee, would be second vice-chairman, to take charge of a branch headquarters which it is proposed to open on the Pacific coast. Some of the gossipers believed that in the event it was decided not to establish a campaign office, Mr. Willcox would take charge of the Chicago branch.

Concessions to All Factions.

Men who pinned their faith to the prospect of this slate saw in these possible selections concessions to all factions of the party. It is known that some Republicans who have been most persistent in urging the selection of Mr. Willcox prefer Mr. Willcox to any other man, aside from their first choice, who has been mentioned in connection with the slate. The fact that Mr. Willcox is not widely known throughout the country as a political manager is regarded by his friends as an element of strength, which more active men have created.

It was said that Mr. Willcox would be satisfactory to the Progressives, partly because of the fact that Mr. Willcox was in 1905-07 under appointment of President Roosevelt. Finally the gossipers believed that in case Mr. Willcox was chosen, the fact that he was asked to serve in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Keating, who is generally classified as a member of the so-called Old Guard, was one of the directors of Charles Warren Fairbanks's campaign for the Presidential nomination. George W. Willersham, George B. Corbourn and William Loeb professed yesterday to have no information as to the choice Mr. Hughes was said to have made for the chairmanship and Public Service Commissioner William Hayward said he was sure of only one thing, which was that he was not the man. Despite the belief of many politicians that Mr. Willcox had been decided upon, the name of State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner continued to be mentioned in some quarters.

Ralph E. Williams issued a statement in which he repeated three times the assertion that Charles B. Warren, National Committeeman from Michigan, would not accept the place under any conditions. However, Mr. Williams pointed out at length Mr. Warren's services to the party and to Mr. Hughes. The Oregon committeeman was one of Mr. Hughes's callers yesterday.

Mr. Hughes went directly to the Astor on his arrival from Bridgehampton yesterday morning, but spent the greater part of the day in his personal suite rather than in his headquarters. Among his earliest callers was W. Murray Crane. Among those who came later were James B. Goodrich, candidate for Governor of Indiana; D. E. Vane, candidate for

Presidential elector from Iowa; Representative Samuel R. Stells of Tennessee and Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky. Mr. Langley, who was one of the original Hughes men of his State, expects the Republicans to carry Kentucky this year. This prediction was echoed by A. T. Hart, national committeeman, who also is in the city.

Mr. Hughes will return to Bridgehampton this evening.

HELD ON FRAUD CHARGE.

Englishman Accused of Passing Worthless Check Locked Up.

Locked up in Police Headquarters last night was a man who said he was Robert W. Gunter of St. George, Staten Island, and charged by the police here as being a fugitive from justice on a charge of larceny for having passed a worthless check drawn for \$100 on the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia.

Documents in Gunter's possession, according to Detective Mayer, showed that the man was a captain in the Grenadier Guards of London and had been decorated with the Order of Distinguished Service. He confessed, according to the police, to having represented himself as being a relative of Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, and of having avoided the payment of board bills in several hotels in this city. He admitted having operated under several aliases.

The prisoner also had letters purporting to have been written by him to prominent persons in this country and England. One was written to the Earl of Lonsdale about the possibility of getting the election of Mr. Willcox. Gunter, the police said, used the names of S. Hunter, H. T. Herrick, R. Hunter, S. G. Gunter and S. Shirley. He is 26 years old and unmarried. The British authorities here say he was formerly a lieutenant in the British army but is not connected with it now.

ROOSEVELT BACKER CALLS HIM SELFISH

Chairman O'Connell Sees Use of Moose as Club in Ambitious Plan.

RESENTS HUGHES'S STAND

John J. O'Connell, chairman of the New York county committee of the National Progressive party, made a bitter attack last night upon Col. Roosevelt in a statement analyzing the letter which the Colonel sent to the Progressive National Committee declining to be its candidate of his party for the Presidency and urging Progressives to vote for Justice Hughes. He charges that the letter clearly indicates Col. Roosevelt's intention to use the Progressive party as a club over the Republican national convention to secure his own nomination, and that, having failed, he now casts aside the men and women who trusted him and believed in him as a leader militant for principle.

After saying that the impressions he gets of the Colonel's letter are its disingenuousness, sophistry, labored attempt at justification, and finally hatred of the President, Mr. O'Connell says:

"The larger promises are entirely ignored, although he does try to make it appear that the delegates to the Progressive convention know that he would not accept our nomination. If the Republicans nominated a man like Hughes, the truth is that if Col. Roosevelt did so inform his managers, then they would be more interested in him, because whenever that question was submitted to them—and it was asked many times—they always replied that Col. Roosevelt

would run on the Progressive ticket alone. Those same managers (unless the Colonel is mistaken in his statements) also grossly misrepresented him in relation to his attitude on Mr. Hughes, because it was stated to us over and over again by the Colonel's intimate managers that under no circumstances would he accept any man whose position on preparedness and Americanism was not known unequivocally to the people from public utterances before a nomination was made."

"It may be that the Colonel is guiltless of such a course of action; but certainly his managers, who protested to the contrary up to the last moment, were not guiltless. I am not speaking from hearsay, but do speak as one of those to whom these representations were made by the Colonel's managers. Indeed, they went so far as to give me their 'most sacred word of honor' on these questions. I presume they in turn must feel charmed at the Colonel when it turned out that the 'sacred word of honor' had not as much truth in it as he could be covered by the skin of a mustard seed."

In his analysis of the Colonel's letter Mr. O'Connell finds it impossible to reconcile Mr. Roosevelt's statements about the principles and purposes of the Progressive party with his condemnation of President Wilson, who, he admits, has led the Democratic party to enact many of those principles into law.

Mr. O'Connell takes the Colonel to task for suggesting that one of the reasons President Wilson should have accepted Germany for invading Belgium was that it could have been done without danger, Germany being at that time pretty much engaged with France, Great Britain and Russia. Mr. O'Connell regards this as "advising treachery of action toward a distraught Power rather than advising righteousness of action toward any Power no matter how strong or how weak."

As for the country going to the demagogue how does it Mr. Wilson is released Mr. O'Connell doesn't believe it. He says that if the Colonel will examine the record he will find that in the three years of his administration Mr. Wil-

son has to his credit pretty nearly as much progressive legislation as the Colonel has to his seven years and he makes the further suggestion that perhaps some of the bitterness of the Colonel's advisers may be traced to such progressive enactments as the new currency bill, "which will make it impossible to have a recurrence of a financial panic like that of 1907." He says the Progressive party will endure in spite of its present difficulties.

When the Kings county Progressive committee meets tomorrow night to take action on the situation William Hamilton Childs is expected to make a strong plea for support for Justice Hughes. Robert H. Elmer and other committeemen will urge a straight Progressive ticket or support of President Wilson.

ISMAY RESIGNS AS DIRECTOR

Retires From Board of International Mercantile Marine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 26.—Bruce Ismay, former managing director of the White Star Line, has resigned his directorship in the International Mercantile Marine.

Mr. Ismay was on board the Titanic when that vessel was sunk by an iceberg in the Atlantic on April 14, 1912. In December, 1912, worn out by the strain of the preceding months, he was drawn from his position in the White Star Line. Reports were also current that he was to resign his place in the International Mercantile Marine, but this was denied at the time.

British Plan Retaliation.

LONDON, June 26.—It was announced in the House of Commons today that Great Britain had warned Germany that unless a reply to the British protest against the reduction of rations to British prisoners in Germany was received within a week, Great Britain would be compelled to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the treatment of German prisoners in England.

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